

## Men and Other Men

IT is exceedingly curious to note how the big men of the day are both abused and admired. Mr. Andrew Carnegie is cursed for his business methods and admired for his generosity. Mr. Rockefeller is in exactly the same position. The case of Mr. J. P. Morgan is not quite on all fours, but it is nearly so. Mr. Morgan has been accused of being one of the leaders of modern "high finance." He has been behind many promotions as the underwriter who has looked into the undertaking and has guaranteed that when the stock is put upon the market the public will gobble it up. The public usually gobbled as predicted and when it got a pain in its stomach, it cursed Mr. Morgan. Yet, a few weeks ago, when the financial institutions in New York were tottering, when wealthy women were tearing their hair, when the owners of automobiles, country houses and pleasure yachts were considering the uses of the revolver, when the prosperity of twenty years seemed to have all gone for naught, Mr. Morgan stepped in as the saviour of the United States. The press turned tail at once and began to tell what a great man he was, what a patriotic citizen, what a wonderful financier.

Something of the same situation has developed in Ontario. Mr. William Mackenzie is president of several companies and in connection with these there has been public criticism, perhaps justly, perhaps unjustly. Many companies get criticism and some of them deserve it. He was a director of the Electric Development Company and has been described as one of the leading spirits of the Electrical Ring. The Public Ownership boomsters shot many a dart at him and his colleagues. But a change has come over the scene. It was rumoured that the Electrical Development Company would be forced into liquidation, that the bonds would be defaulted, that ruin stared many people in the face. It looked as if Ontario, as an investor's field, would receive a blow which would make somebody stagger. The public ownership advocates retired for a season, and men began to talk sense once more.

Just at this juncture, Mr. William Mackenzie, who had up to this time never uttered a word concerning the campaign against the Electric Ring, appeared with a scheme to save the Electrical Development Company. The public gave a sigh of relief. For several days it wondered in silence. Then it began to speak and it said: "Great man, William Mackenzie," using Indian forms of expression. It is probable that when the public said that it was as far wrong as when it declared that he and his associates had no other motive than to rob the public. Mr. Mackenzie is a remarkably clever and able man, but he would be the last one to seek any extravagant reverence.

From these observations, one may conclude that there are men and other men. The men, the real men, are those who learn to do something other than

protesting against their neighbours, against authority, against enterprise, against "vested interests" (if you will), and against success generally. The other men are the destructive critics, those who are full of suspicion and jealousy, those who are so narrow-minded that another man's success pains them greatly. These other men may win out for a time,



Mr. William Mackenzie,

Who is reorganizing the Electrical Development Company, and incidentally changing the electrical situation in Ontario.

but the public soon discovers their littleness. They cannot fool all the public, all the time. The quiet men, the strong men, the honest, generous men are the winners.

Some day public ownership may win, but success will not come to it because of destructive criticism

of capitalists. When it succeeds it will be because the people know nearly as much as the capitalists, and are just as even-tempered, just as dispassionate, just as generous and just as full of quiet determination. If it succeeds at all, it must learn to refrain from following the demagogue and to hold the balance fairly between the man who is a producer and the man who is a consumer.

## A Setback for Republicanism

THERE are some lessons to be drawn from the death of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal, and the first is that republicanism or democracy, whichever term one cares to use for a vague movement, receives a setback whenever it resorts to violence. Senhor Franco, the premier and dictator of Portugal, set out to reform abuses in the administration. In this he was supported by King Carlos. The civil list was purged of useless office-holders and the finances of the kingdom were put on a better footing. The reformers, however, became impatient and over-bearing, and sought to make progress by suspending the constitution. This led certain classes of the people to plan revolution. They would send the Royal Family to Brazil and set up a republic in Portugal.

Just at this juncture, some wild, uncontrollable spirits brought their rifles into play and murder resulted. The natural revulsion of feeling resulted and the late king's second son is now safely seated on the throne as Don Manuel II. He at once issued a manifesto swearing to uphold the Catholic religion and to work for the welfare of Portugal. He is barely more than eighteen years of age and has been pursuing his studies at the Military Polytechnic.

A writer in the London "Illustrated News" thus voices Britain's attitude towards the extremists who have added one more to the list of the rulers who have fallen by the assassin's hand:

"King Carlos had been warned that the lowest orders of his people were being incensed against him by an irresponsible press and irresponsible speakers, but he was a man of more than ordinary personal courage, accustomed since he came to the throne to mingle with his subjects in the friendliest fashion, and he refused to take precautions. Why the Crown Prince should have been murdered at the same time as his father is too great a problem for the average intelligence, because Prince Louis Philip, who had only just returned from a journey to the Portuguese colonies in Africa, was out of sympathy with Senhor Franco's drastic measures, and had protested against them to his father. The whole melancholy business is almost inexplicable until we remember that eighty-five per cent. of the people of Portugal are illiterate, and that Lisbon is full of men and women who have been cheating the State for years, and have been called upon peremptorily in the past few months to refrain from further attacks upon the national prosperity."



The Duke of Oporto

Heir-presumptive to the Portuguese Throne—brother of the late King Carlos.



Don Manuel II of Portugal

Born November 15th 1889. Succeeded February 1st, 1908.



King Edward and His Friend Don Carlos

Carlos was born Sept. 28th, 1863, and was a second cousin once removed to King Edward.

## CHIEF FIGURES IN THE PORTUGUESE TRAGEDY